

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. X.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 21st, 1889.

No. 47.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, September 16.

Representatives of English capitalists to-day made final arrangements with the Canadian shareholders of the Great Northwest Central for the construction of the entire road. They are to take over the work already done and finish the first fifty miles from Brandon this fall. Next year they are to complete to Battleford. Charles H. of Charlbois & Mallette, a Canadian director, has resigned his position and will accept the contract.

WINNIPEG, September 20.

Rev. C. E. Somerset and bride leave on Monday for Bear's hills mission.

A. Macdonald, Alfred Pearson and Stewart Mulvey are announced as candidates for the Winnipeg mayoralty for 1890.

Ex-Attorney-general Clarke of Manitoba was found dead in his berth in a pullman car when near Medicine Hat, on his way to the coast on Tuesday, September 13th.

Richard Camplin, of Routledge station, is conservative candidate to oppose McLean the provincial secretary in the Manitoba government. The election will be held on October 5th.

Lady Selkirk, daughter-in-law of Lord Selkirk, founder of the Red River settlement, arrived on Sunday and visited Kildonan settlement and other historical places. She has gone to the coast.

Lord Stanley arrived here on Monday on his tour through the Northwest and British Columbia. He will visit all principal points along the main line, also going to Lethbridge and Macleod, but will not visit any Saskatchewan points.

On the 18th several thousand tons of rock slid from Cape Diamond at the end of Dufferin Terrace to Champlain street three hundred feet below, demolishing everything in its course. A large number of people have been killed and sixteen wounded have been taken out. It will take several days to recover all the bodies. The damage will exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

An Ottawa despatch to the Free Press says the whole difficulty in connection with the Great Northwest Central railway has been got over. English capitalists now control the company, and have subscribed ten million dollars cash. The matter of the land grant is satisfactorily arranged, and sixty miles from Brandon will be built this fall. Tenders will be received for the construction of the road to Battleford next season.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 21.

Typhoid fever is alarmingly prevalent in Winnipeg.

A German named Joseph Grund hanged himself at Regina last night.

Eighteen thousand sheep arrived at Maple creek on Thursday from Oregon for Sir Lester Laye's various farms.

Up to this time twenty-five dead bodies and eighteen injured persons have been taken out of the Quebec rock slide.

The British war ship Lily struck a rock and sank off Point Armoreus. Several of the crew were lost. The vessel is a total wreck.

PRINCE ALBERT, September 20.

D. H. Macdowell, M. P., arrived from Winnipeg last evening.

Fred Stewart, 16 years old, only son of Alex. Stewart of this town was drowned in a small lake five miles from here on Wednesday while duck shooting. The body was found late last evening. In one hand it still grasped a duck.

Col. Sproat, registrar of this town, returned on Monday from Ontario where he went in search of health three months ago. While on the stage between Humboldt and Batoche, he was taken with bleeding at the nose and a physician had to be telegraphed for to meet the stage. Before relief came he lost more than a gallon of blood and lies in a very precarious condition.

SASKATOON, September 20.

Thos. Copeland, agent of the Temperance Colonization Company returned yesterday from an extended visit to Ontario.

When the minister of interior visited Medicine Hat deputations waited on him on various subjects. Regarding timber dues the minister said that further instructions would be issued to the timber agents regarding dues claimed and objected to in the south country this season. He thought of abandoning the hay permit system altogether. He could say nothing definite about a traffic bridge, or court house and jail.

The coal mine at Stair, near Medicine Hat puts out 100 tons a week.

## LOCAL.

THE air is becoming smoky again.

No passengers on Monday's stage.

W. EDMISTON left on Friday for Calgary.

T. HOUTSON returned from Calgary on Tuesday.

CAYOTES are reported to be more numerous than usual.

L. THOMPSON, trader, of Victoria was in town this week.

LANE & PETERS have adorned their store with a handsome sign.

H. S. YOUNG and E. K. Beeson of the H. B. Co. left for Lac la Biche on Tuesday.

M. McLEOD started his steam thrasher at his own farm, Little Mountain on Tuesday.

R. G. HARDISTY, Miss Hardisty and Miss Young left on a trip to Morley on Tuesday.

MR. SEDGWICK of the department of justice, Ottawa, is said to be on his way to Edmonton.

THE contract of clearing and levelling the ground for the curling and skating rink has been let to R. Connors.

G. SANDERSON has plowed a road bed for a considerable distance on First street on the Sinclair and D. McLeod estates.

W. TAYLOR and Chas. Stewart arrived from the Landing on Monday with four wagon loads of H. B. fur, and left for Calgary on Tuesday.

MRS. BRUNEL, sister of Mrs. T. Taylor of Lake St. Anne, left for Calgary and Winnipeg, on Tuesday. Mrs. Col. Stewart accompanied her to Calgary.

ON Monday the 16th inst. before Insp. Casey and M. McCauley, J. P's., C. L. Shaw, charged with striking P. V. Gauvreau, pleaded provocation, and was fined \$5 and costs.

BRADSTREET'S publishes a report that the petroleum supply at Batoum, Russia, is failing. If this should occur attention would be directed to the oil fields of the Athabasca.

A. TAYLOR left for Calgary on Thursday's stage to be sworn in as deputy-clerk of the court. He will return on the 30th. Miss Robertson manages the telegraph office during his absence.

D. ROSS has presented to the BULLETIN a bunch of large American red onions, grown from seed sown in the latter part of last April, one of which measures 13 inches in circumference and the others are like unto it. Not bad for a dry season.

E. H. Black, who arrived at Edmonton from the Mackenzie some weeks ago has reached Winnipeg and has a column interview in the Free Press regarding the north country, in which he figures as Rev. E. H. Black on a year's leave of absence.

Rev. E. R. Steinhauer of Saddle lake and Chief Pagan of Whitefish lake arrived on Saturday evening to take down rafts of lumber for the Methodist mission at Saddle lake and the chief's residence at Whitefish lake. The lumber will go to Saddle lake landing about eight miles from the agency by river and the rest of the way by wagons. Crops are poor at Whitefish lake this year owing to drouth. Fall fishing has not yet commenced.

ON Thursday, before Inspector Casey, J. P., Andrew Coughlin was charged with having on the 16th instant, unlawfully and maliciously inflicted grievous bodily harm on Nancy Campbell. The accused elected to be tried at the next sitting of the supreme court. Evidence for the prosecution having been given he was released on bail; himself in \$600 and two sureties of \$300 each. Mr. Strachan appeared for the crown and Mr. Taylor for the defence.

THE Dominion Illustrated of August 31st contains a number of excellent illustrations of men and things pertaining to the city of Brandon, Manitoba, and surroundings. Excellent engravings of a number of the public men of the city occupy a page. Other pages are filled by prairie scenes and views and cuts of mills, brickyards, etc. The whole number is up to the usual standard of excellence and is of special interest to Nor'Westers.

THE snow storm of last week was very much more severe at Calgary than at Edmonton. The snow began to fall on Sunday evening and continued Sunday night, Monday, Monday night and part of Tuesday, a total depth of a foot. It had gone away but little by Thursday. The stage found snow to Red Deer, but getting lighter all the way north. The frost was very heavy, and people around Calgary were wearing their fur coats. The Ontario excursionists who had just arrived were perfectly disgusted with the climate, and went home discouraged.

J. BROWN, J. Goodridge, L. Kelly and E. Looby, left on Friday on a shooting trip to the chain of lakes south of Beaverlake, going by way of Hay lakes.

A GENTLEMAN in town received by last mail a registered letter containing \$1 and a refusal of his application for a liquor permit, from the lieutenant governor's office, Regina. As he had not applied for a permit nor sent a dollar he is just that much ahead. This occurrence, however, discloses the fact that applications for liquor permits are made in the names of persons who are not aware of such use being made of their names; which would not be done unless there was a fair prospect of success; which would not exist if the permit system were kept under a properly strict control.

THE first number of the daily edition of Truth, of New Westminster, B. C., has been received. It is published every morning except Monday at \$6 a year, by the Truth Printing Company, and managed by John Houston, late of Donald Truth. Truth succeeds the Mainland Guardian, one of the oldest established papers in British Columbia, and is a four page 34 wide column paper, showing the excellence of printing, neatness of arrangement, abundance of reading matter, freshness of news and independence of opinion which distinguished Donald Truth. The only trouble with Truth is that its editor having spent so much more of his time in the United States than in Canada has become filled with United States rather than Canadian ideas regarding Canada and Canadian feeling.

CAPT. DUGAL of the H. B. steamer Athabasca, A. L'Heureux, W. Connors, T. Mearon, Duncan McDonald, S. Johnson and C. Johnson of the H. B. employ and R. Second, trader, arrived from the Landing on Thursday. The steamer having completed the season's business was hauled out of the water on the 13th. On her last trip down she only went to Pelican rapids owing to low water. A warehouse will probably be built at the Landing this winter by the H. B. Co., under the superintendence of Capt. Sugers of the steamer Grahame, who will winter at the Landing. The snow fall of Tuesday week was very light at the Landing not exceeding an inch in depth and going away at once. The H. B. garden has been very successful this season, growing excellent potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, beets, peas, etc. A few bunches of oats and barley which grew in the garden from seed accidentally dropped ripened well and gave an excellent sample of grain. A couple of light frosts occurred during the summer but caused no serious injury and there was more rain than at Edmonton. The season seems to be further advanced at the Landing than at Edmonton, for most of the leaves have already fallen there, while at Edmonton none have fallen and some are still green. The road from the Landing to Edmonton is in excellent condition.

THE storm of last week did not seriously affect Messrs. Knowles and Henderson's bees although they remained without special protection. One hive belonging to Mr. Knowles was robbed by others during the bad weather but no other loss was suffered. This reduces the number of his swarms from eleven to ten. Mr. Henderson also has ten swarms. Last year Messrs. Knowles and Henderson imported a swarm each, and this year the former imported two swarms, and the latter several swarm starters, that is a queen and a pound of bees. Only two of these did well. All things considered the increase has been satisfactory. The honey season is now about over. Mr. Knowles' ten swarms have now an average of 30 pounds of honey each on which to winter, the lowest amount being 22 1/2 pounds. Last year one of his swarms went into the winter with only 20 pounds of honey and wintered well. He has also a surplus of about 70 pounds of honey, chiefly the product of one swarm. The past season was not a good one for bees or honey. There was great loss of queens, and the honey was not abundant owing to the dry weather. The smoky condition of the air almost all summer hindered the bees from working freely. There was a very great difference in the different swarms, some being very strong and industrious and others weakly and only able to provide for themselves. On the whole, however, the experiment has been satisfactory. The fact has been demonstrated that bees can be imported and will live, and work, and that the country has abundance of honey. The increase last year was from two swarms to six. This year the increase is from ten swarms—counting those that wintered and also those imported—to twenty. A splendid dollar has

been prepared in which to winter the bees. It is 12x22, 6 feet in the ground, six and a half feet clear of beams, and covered with four or five feet of earth and saw. It has thorough ventilation and a stove can be put in if necessary. There is every reason to believe that the bees will winter in it most successfully.

A MEETING of shareholders of the Edmonton building and investment company was held on Monday. The following officers and directors were elected. E. Hardisty, president, J. Cameron vice-president, Allen Taylor secretary-treasurer, P. Daly and G. J. Kinnaird auditors. H. S. Young, H. C. Wilson and C. Young directors. It was decided to erect a curling and skating rink on lots 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 on the Sinclair estate in rear of the Jasper house. The main building to be 153x38 feet to contain two curling rinks, with a lean-to 12x38 to contain two rooms for use by curlers and skaters respectively. The skating rink to be 62x185 feet, surrounded by a board fence 6 feet high.

THE Mail and its anti-jesuitism is sized upon follows: It is not thought that the Mail struggle will last long, and the opinion is freely expressed that its anti-jesuit cry is a covert attempt to raise an anti-British and annexation feeling, commercial union and Wimanism having failed.

A St. Paul despatch says the C. P. R. intends next year extending its Regina & Long Lake branch westward to Edmonton and through the Yellowhead pass, and that 30,000 tons of steel rails are now on the way out from England for the new line.

THE Free Press says that typhoid fever is very prevalent in Winnipeg especially in the north end, and that the Jewish element is suffering most. This does not accord with the generally received ideas of the superior ability of the Jews to resist disease.

THE Adele arrived at Victoria from Behring's sea on September 5th with 1,600 seal skins, the Penelope brought 1,800 and the Viva 2,180, making her total catch for the season 3,641. The Mary Ellen when spoken in Behring's sea had 1,600 skins.

THE Macleod Gazette reports the discovery of a rich deposit of silver in the mountains north of the boundary line, which will assay \$250 per ton. The Gazette also reports the discovery of cannel coal in another part of the mountains.

Blood Indians are reported to have stolen horses from the Stonies near Calgary and shot at a Stony who rode towards them. They also started a prairie fire as they were retreating.

Police hay at Battleford costs \$21.50 a ton.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CARD OF THANKS.

The members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church, take this opportunity of conveying their thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who rendered such valuable assistance at the entertainment given under their auspices on Friday evening of last week, also to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Young for the use of their piano.

E. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

### C. F. STRANG,

ACCOUNTANT, FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.

Representing the Citizens, Royal Canadian, Commercial Union, Quebec, and Glasgow & London Fire, the London & Lancashire Life and the London Guarantee & Accident Insurance Companies.

Registrar—Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Agent for Moore & Macdowell—LUMBER.

OFFICE—Lafferty & Moore's Bank, Main Street, Edmonton.



### ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting will be held in Jas. McDonald's shop on Thursday the 10th October next, at 7:30 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

C. F. STRANG, Secretary.

Edmonton, 19th September, 1889



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates: Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. **FRANK OLIVER**, proprietor.

**EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 21, 1889.**

#### A MARKET.

The observations given in another column regarding British Columbia, its trade and prospects are chiefly of interest to us in their bearing on our own material interests, and they certainly have in many respects a very direct bearing on these interests. Coming from the east, as most of us have, and being familiar with the flow of trade to and from Europe, the great consumer, we have the idea that all trade must follow the same lines. In this idea we feel that every mile we make westward takes us further away from our markets and that therefore we in Alberta are at a disadvantage regarding markets as compared with the settlers in Manitoba. We have forgotten that the world is round and the very far west is east. Although we are further from the markets of Europe than Ontario or Manitoba we are by just that much nearer the markets of far more densely populated Asia, and besides are immediately adjoining the greatest timber and mineral producing region of the world. As the agricultural possibilities of British Columbia are very limited and its resources of forest and mine unlimited it stands to reason that as the latent wealth of that province is developed a market will be furnished for the agricultural products of Alberta, which stands in the best possible position to supply them. Supposing that British Columbia will always be able to supply its own beef, which is not likely, it cannot now and will be still less able in the future, to supply its own flour, bacon, butter, eggs, vegetables and oats, all of which are specialties in at least this part of Alberta. Given access to the market for these products which lies actually at our doors, this country would soon surpass in prosperity the expectations of the most sanguine. The most remarkable feature of all is the shipment of Manitoba flour to the Orient, to countries where we have always believed that flour was unmerchandise in competition with the native rice. When the fact of the present important shipments is considered and the future possibility of even a small proportion of the hundreds of millions of Japanese and Chinese taking to the use of flour as a luxury, which now seems not improbable, there is a prospect of a market for No. 1 hard wheat, that is not equalled on the eastern side of the continent. The rate at which shipments were made this summer of 40,000 sacks a month, would amount to 480,000 sacks a year, equal to at least a million bushels of wheat—and the trade has only commenced. With a railway north from Calgary to Edmonton this point would have an advantage of 650 miles less haul over Manitoba for the supply of that amount of flour as well as the amount required for local consumption in British Columbia. That the flour could be milled more cheaply on the Saskatchewan than in Manitoba on account of the much cheaper fuel here admits of no doubt, while it would be if anything of better quality being made from wheat grown so much further north. It is altogether likely that the use of flour amongst the native populations of the Orient will be chiefly as a luxury. The finest grades will therefore be in greatest demand. Consequently far northern grown wheat will be most sought after, which will place Edmonton at the head of the list. In the supply of bacon, butter, eggs, vegetables and oats to the local market, Edmonton would have an equal advantage of 650 miles less haul over Manitoba, which means the command of the market. Unfortunately the 300 miles of railway are yet to be built, and we have not the surplus produce to ship if it were built, but it is as well to look ahead and see what the possibilities are in order that we may work up to them. When we realize that our far western situation is an advantage rather than a disadvantage we will have greater confidence in our future, and greater confidence that the necessary 300 miles of railway will be built,

and will be more likely to use greater exertions in the future to get it built.

In the meantime, until the railway is built, the question arises, in what way can we avail ourselves of this British Columbia market? Flour, oats and vegetables will not bear the cost of transportation by wagon to Calgary, and eggs would not stand the trip, therefore we can do nothing with these products in that direction at the present time. But bacon and butter are two important farm products that would bear the cost of transportation to Calgary for the British Columbia market, and be enabled to compete with Manitoba on nearly equal terms. Both articles could be handled at a freight rate of a cent a pound to Calgary in winter when they would suffer no damage, which would or should place them on an equality at that point with the Manitoba product. There is no part of Canada where the coarse grains—oats and barley—suitable for hog feed will give a greater or more certain return than here. The only objection to their being raised to an unlimited extent is the difficulty of disposing of the surplus. If this surplus could be turned into bacon which could be disposed of at prices current elsewhere, as it seems possible it can be with the opening now existing in British Columbia, it would appear that the hog raising industry in this district is capable of great and profitable expansion, even without railway connection. Of course a packing house would have to be established, and this would require capital. But with a certain amount of co-operation between the farmers and the merchants a comparatively small amount of capital would be sufficient to give the thing a trial, which might and probably would result in a great impetus being given to the farming industry in this district, and would add very considerably to the general prosperity.

But if there is any doubt regarding the possibility of profitably furnishing bacon to British Columbia from Edmonton there is none regarding butter. The luxuriance of the grass in this region and the abundance of cool water make it the champion butter district of Canada both as regards quantity and quality. This year butter was sold in Edmonton at 20 cents a pound, a price that would allow a fair margin for its delivery and retail sale in British Columbia. But here again the necessity for capital and co-operation come in. There is no use in attempting to compete with farmer's butter against creamery butter in an outside market. No matter how good the farmer's butter may be it is still at a disadvantage as compared with creamery in name if in nothing else, therefore if Edmonton is to sell butter in British Columbia creameries must be established here. The winter is now drawing on when there will be time to consider what the proceedings are to be next summer. It will be a good time for the farmers, merchants and money men to put their heads together and see if they cannot form one or more joint stock companies for the establishment of creameries next season, in order that the butter producing capabilities of this region may be turned to the fullest and most profitable account. There is a ready market within our reach. If we do not reach it we cannot blame either the government or the C. P. R. but just our own noble selves.

#### PAUL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

To arrive shortly, a fine assortment of the above, also a splendid assortment of Ladies' Ulsters, Dolmans and Winter Jackets, etc.

**W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.**

#### E. RAYMER.

Just received a full supply of

School Books and

Stationery.

Please Note

New Books of Best Authors,

Received every mail

**E. RAYMER.**

Jeweler and Stationer.

Watches and Jewelry repaired.

#### BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!! BARGAIN!!

#### MONEY SAVED AND MONEY MADE

—By Purchasing your goods at—

**JOHN A. McDOUGALL,**

A very large and select stock of

TWEEDS, FLANNELS,

AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS' CLOTHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FANCY GOODS,

AND GROCERIES.

**JOHN A. McDOUGALL,**

**P. DALY & CO.**

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

— DEALERS IN —

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

Stationery,

Paints, Oils,

Axle Grease,

Tar Paper,

Wall Paper,

Groceries,

— of all kinds. —

**BLUE STONE,**

FLAX, TIMOTHY

AND GARDEN SEEDS

Graham Flour,

Bran

Flour.

**H. W. McKENNY,**

**ST. ALBERT.**

IMPORTER OF GENERAL

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

HARDWARE, ETC.

PRICES BOTH AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WILL BE FOUND TO BE RIGHT.

My goods are new and fresh and bought for cash, and my customers will get the benefit.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING CONSTANTLY

**H. W. McKENNY.**

St. Albert, May 25th, 1889.

**F. FRASER TIMS,**

Wholesale and retail dealer in general supplies.

GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HARDWARE AND TINWARE, LUMBER, WAGONS, CARTS AND HARNESS.

WANTED.—Furnish of all kinds; for which I will pay the current market price.

The residents of all points, north, east and south of Fort Saskatchewan, will find it a good point to trade at.

#### HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

EDMONTON.

Begin to announce that they are now making their show of new goods and special purchases in all departments.

In view of the anticipated increased demand for staple and fancy dry goods in the ensuing season, the purchases for this department have been more important than on any previous occasion.

THE NEW DRESS MATERIALS for spring and summer wear comprise many new and pretty fabrics and colorings. Plain Dress Cloths in all the newest shades, Prints, Zephyrs, Ginghams, Seersuckers, Menomotte Prints, Satens, etc. All Over Embroidery, White Flouncings, White Stripe Dress Materials for summer wear, Trimmings, etc. Household Linens, Flannels, Carpets, Cretonnes, Curtains, Poles, Hooks and Rings, Opaque Blinds, Spring Rollers, Mats, Rugs, Carpet Sweepers, etc.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING. Novelties in Ladies' Short Jackets and Jerseys in all the new shapes and colors, Corsets, Underwear, Gloves in Cashmere, Silk, Tulle, Kid, Mousquetaire Swede, Ladies' White and Colored Collars and Cuffs, Ribbons, Hosiery, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES for Summer wear, consisting of all the leading styles. The H. B. Co. having made arrangements with the best houses in the trade, all can rely on having a really good article at the very lowest remunerative profit. A specialty in Gent's Walking Boots, Ladies' Button Boots and Oxford Shoes. Children's and Ladies' Slippers.

Special orders taken for any goods not in stock.

Measurements taken for Gent's Suits, Ladies' Costumes and Jackets.

The trade supplied at wholesale prices.

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,**

EDMONTON.

#### RAILROAD.

To prepare for same our

ENTIRE — STOCK

to be cleared out at prices never before

reached in Edmonton.

STRICTLY — CASH.

We mean slaughtering, come and judge for

yourself.

**A. MACDONALD & CO.**

N. B.—Just opened, Dry Goods, Staple and

Fancy Groceries, Large Lot Crockery

Boots and Shoes, Ready Made

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Etc.



## THE PACIFIC COAST.

Dr. McInnis who returned last week from attending the meeting of the Canadian medical association at Banff, took a trip to the Pacific coast before coming home, and is vividly impressed by the present progress and future possibilities of British Columbia. Banff and the much advertised National Park have not turned out a brilliant success. The summer tourist business has only materialized to a limited extent, the government expenditures have ceased and the coal mines at Anthracite have been shut down for a long time. Consequently Banff and Anthracite are on the decline, although the virtues of the place as a health resort are up to specifications. The coal mines are likely to re-open shortly on an extensive scale both at Anthracite and Canmore so that there is still a business future, although an indefinite one, before the Park. On the ride through the Rockies and Selkirk and through the Fraser river canyon the scenery of the Park is far surpassed. The most important of the undeveloped resources of British Columbia, as seen from the railway line, is its forests of valuable timber. These are very extensive both in the Rockies and Selkirk and up and down the Columbia, but as yet only three or four sawmills are in operation. On the coast the supply of timber is still greater and of finer quality and the lumbering industry is developed to a considerable degree. The lumber is exported to Japan, China and Australia. The supply of timber is practically inexhaustible. Many of the trees in the coast forests measure 60 feet in circumference. A few weeks ago the local government sold a timber limit for \$600,000. Mining is being carried on at Mount Stephen in the Rockies and at Illecillewaet in the Selkirk. There is some farming and a great deal of stock raising on the ranching system done around Kamloops, which is an open mountainous country, but the train passes through there in the night. The fisheries of the Fraser are marvellous. Indians stand all day long on the bank and scoop up fish with a scoop net as they might in any other stream scoop water. New Westminster at the mouth of the Fraser is the chief seat of the fish canning industry and has a branch line of railway but was not visited. Harrison hot springs about five miles from Agassiz station and on Harrison lake, rival Banff and are patronized by westerners in preference. The railway skirts the shore of Harrison lake which is only a short railway ride from Vancouver. Vancouver is a bustling city of 12,000 inhabitants, having electric light, splendid water works and an electric street railway in progress. Many buildings are going up, chiefly of brick or stone which give the place a most substantial appearance. Sir Donald Smith is erecting a 75,000 building for stores and offices, and many British nabobs have invested heavily in land and buildings. A parcel of land of 35 acres situated about five miles east of the city near the saw mill village of Hastings was sold at auction by the British Columbia government for \$560 an acre, in acre blocks. It was covered with heavy timber. The Japan and China steamers arrive and depart from Vancouver every three weeks. They bring chiefly silks and tea for New York and London and return with flour, lumber, coal and cotton for Japan and China, where they touch at the ports of Yokohama, Shanghai and Hong Kong. These steamers have taken this summer an average of 40,000 sacks of Manitoba flour a month. The freight is \$2.50 a sack from the Manitoba mills to Hong Kong. The coal is taken from Nanaimo. The lumber is the product of the mills in the vicinity of Vancouver and the cotton comes from the eastern provinces and States. A line of steamers makes direct connection at Vancouver between the China steamers and San Francisco. A steamer connects with Tacoma twice a week and with Victoria every day, going in the afternoon on the arrival of the C. P. R. train and returning in the morning. The distance is eighty miles. The country around Vancouver is heavily timbered and costs up to \$250 an acre to clear. Consequently the progress of agricultural settlement is slow. When cleared the country seems to be peculiarly adapted for the growth of fruit suited to a temperate climate, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, grapes, plums and cherries, all of which grow most abundantly, of enormous size and excellent flavor. Still only a very small part of the fruit consumed is grown in British Columbia. Not less than 25 tons of fruit a week from Oregon and California is sold in Vancouver. Vegetables also come from California. Beef is the only home product which supplies the local market. Butter and eggs as well as flour come from Manitoba or further east. The former was retailing at 35 cents and the latter at 30 cents. The supply was not at all equal to the demand. A local grocer said that he would be glad to contract for 1,000 pounds of butter a week delivered on the cars in Manitoba at 22 cents a pound. Eggs are even more difficult to procure than butter. Oats which are consumed in immense quantities in the lumbering operations are also brought from Manitoba, or often

from further east. Victoria is a beautiful city of about 15,000 inhabitants and is making substantial progress although it is not growing as rapidly as Vancouver. It has many elegant residences, and is particularly noticeable for the taste displayed in the grounds surrounding these. The abundance of flowers and fruit is astonishing to a Nor'wester. The city is very English and conservative in its ideas. It is also very wealthy. It is so conservative that only last year was a sewer system commenced, but in excuse for this it may be mentioned that trenches for the sewers have to be blasted out of the solid rock which underlies the city at a slight depth. The climate of the coast is pleasant in winter, somewhat resembling that of Ireland. On the main land the rains are heavier and the frost more severe than at Victoria, where severe frost is unknown. Victoria is the most pleasant place for residence on the coast, but owing to the moist winters the climate is not good for people with weak lungs. Victoria is the political, commercial and financial capital of British Columbia proper, while Vancouver is the creation of the C. P. R., in British Columbia but scarcely of it, being peopled mostly by men direct from the east or who have served an apprenticeship in Winnipeg. Victoria has a daily steamboat service to Tacoma, the Northern Pacific terminus on Puget Sound as well as with Vancouver the C. P. R. terminus, so that it enjoys the advantage of being a competing point for two transcontinental roads, which counterbalances to some extent the disadvantage of the lack of direct railway connection. Of course the steamboat service is uninterrupted the year round, and is eminently sure and safe. Victoria and Vancouver are deadly rivals, but there seems to be no reason why they should not both prosper according to the most sanguine expectations. The work of developing the vast and varied resources of British Columbia is yet only in its beginning as well as the trade between Canada generally and the Orient. As this work goes on and this trade increases Victoria and Vancouver must grow accordingly.

The Regina Leader of September 10th, says that there were then 800 to 1,000 men at work on the line with 400 to 500 teams. In less than a week forty miles of grading would be finished. Tracklaying was commenced on the 9th. Twenty miles of rails had already arrived or were on the way from Winnipeg. Mr. Holt expected to have one hundred miles of grading completed this season. A hundred men were employed in improving the old line which extended twenty miles north of Regina. One train is now running from Regina to the end of the track. H. S. Holt is chief contractor and Mr. Neilson construction engineer.

The members of the Ontario farmer's excursion to Calgary were preparing to drive through the country on Tuesday of last week—but they didn't. That snow storm prevented. The Tribune says: "The excursionists would gladly have started back before breakfast if there had been a train, nor would they be persuaded to wait a day or two to see the fine weather which is sure to follow." Calgary, its surroundings, soil and climate are the ruin of the reputation of this Northwest in the eastern mind.

A representative of the Imperial oil company has visited Macleod and made an offer for the new funds reported west of that place. The offer was not accepted.

The Lethbridge News announces that the project of railway extension from that point into Montana has not succeeded and has not failed.

The Regina Leader announces that the Northwest assembly will meet on October 16th.

The Macleod Gazette believes that black leg is prevalent in the Pincher creek district.

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Choice Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes, Wholesale and Retail.

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At Lac la Biche. 21-inch Turbine wheel, 1 pair 4 feet stones, and Smutter. Complete. Price \$2,000.

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Address via Paken, P. O., Alberta.

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Bankers, Brokers and Northwest Agents, Ottawa, Ontario. Give special attention to Northwest business with the Government. Among other matters, Rebellion claims collected; if not collected, no charge. Correspondence solicited. Scrip bought.

J. WALTER, Carriage Maker and Boat Builder, Ft. Edmonton ferry landing, south side.

Just arrived a large stock of Hickory and Oak plank and boards, all sizes. Wagon Tongues, Buggy Tongues, Buggy Shafts, Buggy and Wagon Spokes, Felloes and Wheels, Whiffle Trees and Neck Yokes, Seat Springs, etc.

Four new boats, medium size, now on hand.

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Making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SMITH, mail contractors, Calgary.



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BRAND—Same as cut.  
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Rough Lumber, per M.....	\$20.00	
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Dimensions :		
Up to 16 feet, per M.....	20.00	
Each additional foot, \$1.00		
Plank, rough,.....	20.00	
" dressed on 1 side \$30; 2 sides	35.00	
Rough Battens, per M.....	25.00	
Fence Pickets, rough, per bundle.....	8.00	
" " dressed and pointed.....	4.00	
Shelving, 1x10, dressed on 2 sides.....	32.50	
Inch Lumber, dressed on one side.....	30.00	
Walruscoting, 1 x 8, dressed on one side and beaded, per M.....	40.00	
Lath, per b'die.....	\$ 7. Shingles, per M.....	4.00
Panel, per M.....	35. Base, per M.....	40.00
Flooring, per M.....	40. Siding, per M.....	40.00
5 casing p. lineal ft. 2c.....	O. G. crown.....	2c
	Quarter round.....	1c
Beading, per lineal foot.....		1c
Band Moulding, per lineal foot.....		2c
Sills 6x6 per lineal ft. Spruce or Tamarac		10c
" 8x8 " " " " "		10c
" 10x10 " " " " "		12c
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On bills of \$300 and upwards 10 per cent. off for cash within thirty days.		
Also Barley Flour, Chopped Oats, Chopped Barley and Shorts.		

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